



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

These notes would seem to suggest that a close scrutiny of the larger flocks of Shore Larks would show a more frequent visitation of the Longspurs than is generally supposed.— C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

White-throated Sparrow in Idaho.— On November 2 last, a pet cat brought in a fine specimen of White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) which, on skinning, proved to be an immature male. The bird was in good plumage, the white throat and yellow spot before the eyes making its identification absolute, and fortunately the skin was practically undamaged.

So far as I can learn, this is the first record of the White-throated Sparrow in Idaho.— L. E. WYMAN, *Nampa, Idaho.*

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) in Minnesota.— On May 2, 1893, I shot an adult female near Madison, Lac Qui Parle Co., in the southwestern part of the state. The skin remained unidentified in my collection until September, 1910, when it was sent to the Biological Survey at Washington where it was examined by Mr. Harry C. Oberholser.— ALBERT LANO, *Excelsior, Minn.*

Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*) in Chester County, Pa.— The Serpentine barrens of the southern part of Chester County, Pa., are interesting on account of the presence of Prairie Warblers (*Dendroica discolor*) among the scattered pine growth, this being apparently the only spot in the county where this species breeds. On June 16, 1911, John D. Carter and myself found them quite abundant and about two miles beyond the barrens in deciduous woods not more than 250 feet above sea level we were surprised to find a Chestnut-sided Warbler (*D. pensylvanica*) busily engaged in searching for food.

Next day about three miles west of the barrens and close to Octoraro Creek on a steep hilltop 300 feet elevation we had a clear and continued view of a Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*). There was a clearing grown up to deciduous new growth, twenty to thirty feet high. As we entered by a wood road the bird flew up into a large solitary tree by the roadway and we had a clear view of it at a distance of about thirty feet. It remained on the same perch at least three minutes, and sang four or five times — two single high-pitched fine spun inspirations and then three or four shorter notes rapidly uttered to give a trill effect "Tse-e-e-e', Tse-e-e-e-e, Tsē Tsē Tsē Tsē." The markings of the head were identical with those of an adult male *V. chrysoptera*, the body and wing markings those of *V. pinus*, the combination appearing quite different from the figure in Chapman's "Warblers of North America" but identical with the plate in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1874.— CHARLES J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

A Palm Warbler in winter at Boston, Mass.— In the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum pal-*

marum) was seen by me on December 14, 1911, and was observed by myself and others upon various days to the end of the month. Mrs. A. M. C. Levey informs me that it was still present on January 3, 1912. The bird remained about the museum building and was always observed in close proximity to it. Sometimes it was seen upon the grass plots in front of the museum and even upon the door-steps, quite as familiarly disposed as a Chipping Sparrow. When under observation it kept much of the time on the ground, as is not unusual with birds of the species, evidently obtaining its food there. Its haunt was backed by a thick growth of young conifers standing upon a bank having a southeastern exposure, in front of which are shrubs of various kinds and crab-apple trees, and at the border a shallow stream flows to the meadow. The warbler was usually feeding around and under these shrubs and crabs, silently, but occasionally giving its characteristic call-note. It was, when first seen, in association with a little company of four White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), but later was usually alone and unaccompanied. In plumage it was a good type of the species, having a dingy white breast and bright yellow under tail-coverts, with obscurely streaked sides. It constantly wagged its tail.

The Palm Warbler is a rare autumn migrant in this section and has seldom been seen after the middle of October. Mr. William Brewster records one seen by him in Cambridge on October 28, 1895. Mrs. Edmund Bridge informs me that two were present on her home grounds in West Medford on November 19, 1911. Mr. Ralph Hoffmann has a published record of one seen in Cambridge on December 6, 1902 (Brewster's "Birds of the Cambridge Region").

As regards the food which has been obtained by this warbler, it is of interest to quote the testimony of Mr. B. S. Bowdish, given in 'The Auk' for January, 1903, p. 19, where he says of the Palm Warbler, "A large number of stomachs examined in Cuba contained seeds." Again, in 'The Auk' for April, 1903, pp. 193 and 195, Mr. Bowdish states, "So far as I have noticed, few writers have given much attention to the extent to which many birds of families which in the States are considered more or less strictly insectivorous, feed in the West Indies largely on fruit and seeds . . . I also found seeds in the stomachs of the Black and White, Parula, Myrtle, Palm, and Prairie Warblers, particularly the Myrtle and Palm, the latter feeding almost exclusively on seeds of weeds near Santiago and Guama, Cuba."

Mr. Harold L. Barrett later informed me that he had observed this warbler in its chosen haunt on November 26, 27, and 29 and on December 4 and 9. So the presence of this bird, based on records, extended from November 26, 1911, to January 3, 1912, thirty-nine days. After this time it could not be found. Snowfalls occurred followed by severe cold weather. — HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) at the Delaware Water Gap, Pa., in July.— In the rather dense woodland on the northern slope of Mt. Minis at the Delaware Water Gap, Pa., I saw a beautiful male Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) on July 5, 1909. I was in a great hurry unfortunately and did not have time to investigate. When I passed the bird flew into the lower branches of a tree and called anxiously as though his nest was near.— EDWARD J. F. MARX, *Easton, Pa.*

Mockingbird Notes from Massachusetts.— On October 23, 1911, I took at Nantucket a young Mockingbird, and at the same time I saw the two parent birds. There is no doubt from the condition of the plumage that this bird was bred not far from the spot where it was taken.

Mr. Francis H. Allen recorded in 'The Auk' (Auk, XXVII, 1910, p. 460) a pair which successfully raised a brood of four young near his house in West Roxbury in 1909, one of the parent birds having been seen off and on from November 22, 1908, the other parent bird was first seen early in April, and the birds were last seen August 8. A Mockingbird was seen in the same locality October 7, 1909, to May 14, 1910, November 6, 1910, to April 14, 1911, and again November 5, 1911; this was presumably the same bird.

Mr. Horace W. Wright reports seeing Mockingbirds in the Parkway near the Longwood railway station several times in the winter of 1910 and the spring of 1911; three if not four birds were seen repeatedly. These birds were also seen by Mr. E. E. Caduc and other observers. None of these birds was seen after the middle of April. Dr. Charles W. Townsend reports seeing a Mockingbird at Ipswich August 26 and 28, 1910. Mr. Winthrop S. Brooks saw a pair at Manomet, Plymouth County, on December 14, 1911. One of these, a female, he shot and gave to the Boston Society of Natural History. These records show that the Mockingbird is more common in Massachusetts than is generally supposed.— THOMAS S. BRADLEE, *Boston, Mass.*

A Catbird spending the Winter in Connecticut.— On the morning of January 14, 1912, I was somewhat surprised to see a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) at Old Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, while walking along one of the main roads in the town and about one mile from the sound shore. The temperatures on the morning of the 13th was from 15° to 20°. I watched him for about ten minutes as he jumped from bush to bush along the roadside.

Also saw on February 14 a Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) in zero weather when the Connecticut river, ponds, coves, etc. were frozen from fifteen to twenty-four inches thick and no chance for good fishing. A single Kingfisher spent the winter at Hadlyme two years ago, 1910.— ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Conn.*